

**DRY GOODS.**

**AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.**

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE**

**OF THE STOCK OF**

**GILBY, FRENCH & CO.**

**84 & 86 State-st.**

**Banner Recognition**

Have been made as the stock must be closed out immediately.

**J. IRVING PEARCE,**

**ASSIGNEE**

**GROCERIES.**

**HICKSON'S**

**CASH**

**Grocery House**

Fruit jars, Mason's, per dozen ..... \$1.  
Lobster, 12 cans, per dozen ..... 1.  
Ice cream, 20 cans, per dozen ..... 1.  
Starch, per box ..... .75  
Rice, best extra, per bushel ..... 3.  
Tapioca, best Flake, per bbl ..... 3.  
Rice, best extra, per bushel ..... 3.  
Chow Chow, Crabs & Blackwell, quart., .....  
Glow, New York duty, per bbl .....  
Macaroni, 125 lbs ..... 1.  
Whisked, 125 lbs ..... 1.  
Mal Vinegar, per gallon ..... 1.  
Flour, best Minnesota, per bbl ..... 6.  
Flour, white winter, per bbl ..... 7.

**113 East Madison-st.**

**COAL.**

**HARBOR COAL.**

**PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.**

**PITTSBURGH COAL.**

The Pennsylvania Coal Co., of New York City informs the people of Chicago and the Northwest that they have recently established a depot in the city for the sale of their celebrated Pittston Coal direct from their own mines, which they will furnish to dealers and consumers in quantities at hand. Our dock is entirely covered, and our coal will be protected from rain and delivered perfectly dry and well screened, as well in winter as in summer, free alike from water, dirt, or impurities, and of clear coal.

Our prices are: Large Egg, \$7.50; Small Egg, \$7.50; Chestnut, \$7.75; Range, \$8.00.

Sale Office and Yard, Kingsbury and Indiana-sts.  
Branch Office, 92 Washington-st.  
H. S. VAN INGEN, Sup't.

**FINANCIAL.**

**CHICAGO CITY LOAN.**

By an ordinance of the City Council, the undersigned are authorized to receive temporary loans in anticipation of the taxes of 1870, and to issue Time Revenue Warrants thereon under the City Treasurer, payable out of the taxes of 1870, to an amount not exceeding 75 per cent of the annual already appropriated for said year.

These Revenue Warrants are drawn in conformity with the provisions of Act No. 106 of the General Assembly recently delivered by Judge McMillen.

The Company is now prepared to receive applications for said warrants to the amount of one million (\$1,000,000) dollars, and upwards, in sums of \$50,000, \$100,000, \$250,000, and upwards, as desired, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. Warrants will be issued upon the deposit of bonds of approved security at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. Warrants will be sold at 95 per cent of face value.

Chicago, July 8, 1870.

E. L. HARRIS, Secy.  
J. ROSEBROUGH, Treas.  
J. A. FARWELL, Comptroller.

**\$100 Invested Has \$1700**

**Paid a Profit of**

during the past few months, under our improved system of operating in Stocks. Risks reduced to nominal sums and profits increased. Book containing full information sent on application.

TIMMINGS & CO.,  
Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall-st., New York.

**\$50, \$100, \$200, \$500, \$1,000.**

ALEX. FRITHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall-st., N. Y., make for customers desirable investments in Stocks, Bonds, and other legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to ten per cent interest. They also buy and sell Stocks bought and carried on loan as desired on deposits of 5 per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

**7 PER CENT.**

Money to loan at 7 per cent in large amounts on first-class real estate securities.

MONEY AT LOW RATES

To loan on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provisions, on City Certificates and Vouchers, on Notes and Mortgages.

Bank Chamber of Commerce.

**BUSINESS CHANCES.**

**CENTENNIAL BUSINESS**

C. D. Ingraham is the exhibitor of a full line of Improved Sewing Machines, and all kinds of Sewing Machines, at Section E, near corner of 1st and Madison Sts. He is sending out many large letters. Call on him, he will interest you. The manufacturers of this machine are C. D. Ingraham, Nos. 12, 14, and 17 North La Salle-st., Chicago. C. D. Ingraham has business connections with the principal cities of the West, and we want a man with capital, who will act as a good business agent and send the agents to the West. Success is sure. Come and look us up. We will meet you with a welcome.

Office No. 13 North Jefferson-st., Chicago.

**FLOURING MILL.**

For sale, Three-run Water-Power. Is doing a good business. Will produce 100 barrels of flour daily at Longmont, Colorado. Good reasons for selling. For particulars, apply to

**FOX BROTHERS, Hinsdale, Ill.**

**ARTISTIC TAILORING.**

**15 per cent Discount**

on All Garments ordered of us during July and August.

**FLETCHER & CO.**

**ARTISTIC TAILORS,**

**Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.**

**SPORTSMEN'S GOODS.**

**GUINNESS, PORTLAND CEMENT, ETC.**

**At E. E. EATON'S, 53 State-st.**

**ESTABLISHED 1853.**

**FRUIT JARS.**

**HICKSON'S, 113 East Madison-st.**

Mason's, Quarts, \$1.50 per doz.

**PAINTS.**

**SHREVE'S PAINTS.**

**J. W. HARBARC, Agent,**

**85 Washington-st.**

**CAMPAIGN GOODS.**

**ATTENTION, CAMPAIGN CLUBS.**

I wish to call the attention of the different Clubs to my new device of Tokens, or Flameless. No getting tired carrying them. It has to be seen to appreciate it. Most of the members of your club get yours. It has been used by all the larger Clubs as the easiest thing to carry.

W. CASLER, Inventor.

Room 2, No. 99 South Dearborn-st.

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## The Tribune.

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## TRIBUTE FOR THE SUMMER.

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have The Tribune forwarded to any address upon leaving orders at our office. The paper will be promptly mailed in a single wrapper, postage paid, for \$1 per month.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**Hookey's Theatre.**  
 Grandstand, between Clark and LaSalle. "Two Men of Sandy Bar." Afternoon and evening.  
**Wood's Museum.**  
 Between State and Dearborn and State. "West of the Wild-Goat-Will." Afternoon and evening.  
**Crystal Garden.**  
 Between Madison and Dearborn. "Crescent's" Grandstand. Afternoon and evening.

## SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange closed at 89.

Another day of this magnificent summer weather is set down in the probabilities.

Crop reports from nearly every county in Nebraska indicate the finest prospects ever known in that State. Wheat, oats, and barley are unusually heavy both as to average yield, and acreage. The outlook for corn is also first-class.

Our supplement contains a very interesting article on the remarkably brilliant meteoric appearance of two weeks ago. Doubtless many of our readers will be surprised to find the wonderful conclusions that may be reached by making a few figures—when you know how to do it.

An additional auction-sale of nearly \$600,000 worth of blankets was yesterday effected in New York. The prices realized were 30 percent below last winter's marks on the same goods. Nevertheless, it is stated that, with the present low cost of labor and wool, there will continue to be money in the manufacture of the same goods at this great reduction.

There was nothing done in the impeachment trial yesterday owing to the illness of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and Mr. LAMAR, and the Senate, for lack of more profitable employment, devoted its time chiefly to political speech-making. The River and Harbor bill was under discussion, and much valuable light was thrown upon the subject by the remarks of Senators EATON and KERNAN in defense of SAM TILDEN.

An important victory by the Servians is announced this morning. An attack by the Turks at Graniada was successfully repulsed, and the Servians hold the position, which is one of great strategic importance, commanding the road between Nisch and Sautchar, and barring the Turkish advances into the heart of Serbia. A Montenegrin success is also reported in front of Mostar, where a great battle is imminent.

The Times and its tender, the Telegraph, yesterday both contained the "exclusive information" that the President had pardoned AVERY. It now appears not only that AVERY has not been pardoned, but that there has been no intention of pardoning him. The "exclusive information" was, therefore, manufactured by that unscrupulous scoundrel and his tender. And the Times calls such reckless lying as that newspaper enterprise!

It is reported that Mr. BAXOS has been summoned to Washington to appear before the Attorney-General relative to an evening of the sentence of HANX and HANX. On the principle that a half-loaf is better than none, we should be thankful for this much of justice. So long as HANX cannot be evaded-up to HANX's two years, the next best thing to do is to even HANX down to HANX's six months. If the two sentences could be reversed, it would give still greater satisfaction to the public at large.

A strong appeal is made by a correspondent in another column in behalf of a school in Chicago for the education of the deaf mutes of this city. It is urged that the institution at Jacksonville is already crowded beyond its legitimate capacity, and that the establishment of a school at Chicago is a matter of necessity, in order to provide the means of education for those who cannot be received at Jacksonville. The arguments advanced are unanswerable, and there is little doubt that the Legislature will take some action in the matter next winter. It would be an excellent thing for the city to sell the Normal-School building at Englewood to the State for use as an institution for deaf mutes. The building serves no useful purpose now, and it would be admirably suited to the needs of the deaf and dumb pupils of Chicago and vicinity.

The Indian war in the Powder River country has attracted attention in the British Parliament, and is being the whole business to give into the matter. Sir EDWARD ARNOLD took occasion yesterday in the House of Commons to ask the Under-Secretary for the Colonial Department for information whether the difficulty between the United States and the Sioux had not been caused by treaty violations on the part of the whites, and the effect of which might be to extend the trouble among the Indians on British territory, and wanted to know whether England intended to interfere in the matter. The interrogatories were used on the assumption that some of Sir Edward's followers are British subjects, and the Under-Secretary replied that he had no information to this effect, and that the Government did not intend to interfere.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday, but steadier than Thursday, and grain was generally firmer. Mess pork closed 90c per barrel, lard at \$18.00 per barrel, for August, and \$18.75 for September. Lard closed 77c per 100 lbs. lower, at \$10.92 for August and \$11.00 for September. Meats were 4c lower, at 77c for boxed shoulders, 10c for do short ribs, and 10c for do short loins. Lard freight was more active, at

17c for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were quiet, at \$1.10 per gallon. Flour was dull. Wheat closed 16 1/2c higher, at 85c cash, and 87c for August, and 44c for July, and 44c for August. Oats closed 4c higher, at about 27c for July or August. Rye was dull, and quoted at 52c. Barley was firmer, closing at 65c for September. Hogs were at a decline of 10c to 15c, closing weak at \$6.00 to \$6.50. Cattle were in good demand, with choice grades firmer and common lower. Sales at \$2.00 to \$2.25. Sheep were scarce and nominal. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$111.75 in greenbacks at the close.

Now let the Mayor and Superintendent of Police give peremptory orders to all policemen to report the names of all householders using water by hose before 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and to report, also every case where the hose is left running at night or at any other time without a legitimate and proper purpose. The waste of water is immense, and one-half the city is denied a supply because of the wanton waste by persons in other parts of the city. Let there be a few punishments inflicted for this impropriety, and the complaints of a scarcity of water will cease.

The House inflationists had it all fixed yesterday to spring the currency question in a form which would give a bare majority to the power to control it. It was to be done by an amendment to a bill to be introduced by Mr. BLAND, of Missouri, relating to the exchange of legal-tender notes for bullion. It was arranged that an amendment should be tacked on repealing the Resumption act, and thus get the question in a shape not requiring a two-thirds vote. The scheme was frustrated, however, by the hard-money Democrats and Republicans by carrying a motion to adjourn until Monday. There have been several narrow escapes of this kind, and it requires all the parliamentary strategy the Tilden anti-rep men are masters of to keep the dangerous question from coming to a vote at a time when it might be controlled by the HANX inflationists.

## RAILROADS VS. WATER.

We print another letter from Mr. RYAN HANX, of New York, in reply to an editorial published in this paper, in which was criticized his prediction that lake navigation must soon be abandoned, and that the grain-trade of Chicago and of the United States would soon be all done in New York. The letter we print to-day, like others from the same writer, will appear to many as a sort of advertising bureau for the YANKEE canal, but such is not Mr. HANX's object; he believes in his own prophecies. The argument used was, that, with the introduction of steel rails, the cost of transportation by rail from the Northwest to New York will be so reduced that even the present low rates, confessedly maintained at a loss, will not only be permanent, but will be further reduced; that in this event water-navigation will cease to be competing, and the whole transportation of grain will be done by rail-ways, which, picking up the grain at all interior points, will carry it direct to New York. In this way the hauling cost for 600 miles to Chicago or Milwaukee will be avoided, and the Northwest will send direct by steel rail, over VANDEBILT's roads, all its products to New York City.

In answer to this, we suggested that the revolution in the cost of transportation would not be confined to railways; that the cost of lake navigation would decline, and had already so declined that the margin of difference between the cost of rail and water freights was as wide as ever, and must of necessity be maintained. Thus, when wheat can be moved from Chicago to Buffalo at 1 1/2 cents per bushel, and from Buffalo to New York for 60 cents, it is not likely that the lake will be abandoned in order to send it by rail to New York at 15 cents per bushel. We assumed that it was not possible for railway freights to fall as low as for water routes.

We also suggested that the water routes were rapidly improving in their facilities. Thus the entrance through the Mississippi to New Orleans would have the effect of reviving the commerce of that city, making New Orleans, from October to May, a desirable market for grain—the rate of transportation being nominal. We pointed out also the coming of the Canadian canal, which will admit the shipment of grain from the Lake ports direct to Montreal, and thence by ocean steamer to Europe. Mr. HANX, in his letter published this morning, evades all discussion of this route, and treats it altogether as a scheme to ship grain by steamer direct from Chicago. No such scheme is contemplated. Chicago sells grain to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and also upon direct orders from Europe. Chicago delivers this grain by whatever route the purchaser may direct. The reason why this grain has been so largely diverted from New York is, that it can be delivered by all most any of the routes cheaper than by New York. The grain sent hence on European account goes, even now, largely by way of Montreal. Montreal has taken the place of New York largely for this purpose, and when the canal is completed the Montreal trade will be still greater. Then grain by all water can be delivered from Chicago on board the steamer at Montreal for 7 cents per bushel. It is now sent from Chicago to Montreal six Kingdom, at from 9 to 11 cents, and water rates, including insurance, are last year 15 cents per bushel, or 25 cents per bushel from Chicago to Liverpool. Propellers now make the trip from Chicago to Montreal in nine or ten days. In Montreal there are no charges for towage, demurrage, dockage, lightage, nor any of the other charges which in New York equal 5 cents per bushel. When the canal is completed the time from Chicago to Montreal will be reduced to six or seven days. Does Mr. HANX suppose that the railways will compete with this? A propeller can leave Chicago with three barges in tow, proper, and barges each carrying an average of 60,000 bushels of wheat, corn, or 240,000 bushels, equal to 140,000 pounds. This can be carried in this way at a profit at 3 cents per bushel. Now let Mr. HANX undertake to carry this amount of grain on his four tracks from Chicago to New York. In the first place, he will require 700 cars, each carrying 20,000 pounds, which will require forty-seven to fifty separate trains, which operation, if repeated three times in one week, would exhaust all the extraordinary facilities of the four-track railways, block the roads, exceed the accommodations of New York City, and bring the whole business to a dead-lock; and yet such a shipment as we have described is a common occurrence in this city at this time. It is as common that grain shipped by all rail to New York from Kansas and Missouri is arrested at Chicago, taken from the cars, and sent hence by water. The transportation of grain long

distances in hot weather is fatal to the grain, which can only be moved in safety by the cooler route of the lakes. When the obstructions to the direct route from Chicago to Montreal have been removed, there will be cool water the whole distance. Mr. HANX will multiply the one propeller and its tonnage of three barges indefinitely, he may form an idea of the capacity of lake navigation, and he may then figure out how near the VANDEBILT roads can ever come to the business of moving all the grain produced in the Western States by rail to the City of New York. It is true that Chicago will always have to send grain to meet the local demands of the City and State of New York, as it now sends to Boston and other places in New England; but the grain to meet the local supply of the State of New York will not go to the city, and even now grain can be delivered by all rail from Chicago to any part of New England as cheaply as it can be sent to New York City. Mr. HANX affects to treat the rivalry of Philadelphia and Baltimore as insignificant, but the facts do not show it. Both places have within a short time built up a large Western trade, and especially with Chicago. The exchange of commodities is increasing, and the distance being less, and the difference in the cost of freight both ways being large, there is no reason why the trade so mutually profitable should not continue to increase. Their trade in grain shows a large annual increase, while that of New York exhibits a falling off. But the grain trade by rail with all Eastern cities must necessarily be confined to the winter months, because, 1. Lake navigation will always offer rates with which railroads cannot compete; 2. The transportation of grain for long distances in cars, in summer weather, is injurious to the grain; and 3. Grain shipped by water always measures and weighs as much at the end of the route as it did when shipped, while grain transported by cars over long routes is subject to leakage, which averages 1 percent of the whole amount—a serious and costly loss.

No part of the country will reject their trade in grain so easily as Chicago, which is at the center of the revolution in railway rates; no place will welcome more gladly the assurance that the present low rates of transportation are to be further and permanently discounted. All reform in that direction will but serve to swell the volume of trade, and increase by doubling and trebling the productions which will come hither from all points to find here the broad and cheap national highway which affords such unequalled means from the field to the market. So long as the waters of Lake Michigan continue to find their way to the ocean, so long will they bear the productions of the Northwest, and so long will they be sent to Chicago, thence to be distributed to all the sections who need them.

## A CONFEDERATE DEFENSE OF HANX.

While nearly every Democratic paper in the North is cursing the premature enthusiasm of the Georgia Democrats, who could not wait until after election, but went over to HANX, S. C., and murdered a half-score or so of Republicans, whose only offense consisted in having a black skin and voting the Republican ticket, and while some Democratic papers in the South are striving to palliate the murder and cover it out of sight, the Southern Confederate papers openly and boldly justify it. Among these papers is the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist. As this paper is the representative of the red-hot secession journals, and is laboring zealously for TILDEN and HANX, we reproduce brief extracts from a series of articles upon the HANX massacre that have appeared in its columns, that our readers may know the spirit of feigning which pervades these papers and the constituents they represent in their relations to the Republican negroes in the South. The Constitutionalist says: "For years past, HANX has been the vilest and most pestilent hole in the South. It is ruled by negroes, and inhabited exclusively by negroes. If the town is inhabited exclusively by negroes, who should rule it but negroes? Who can rule it but negroes? By what authority of law or equity can carpet-baggers go in and hold the offices in a town in which they are non-residents? It says: 'The outbreak of last Saturday night was simply the climax of a wrath that had been long and wantonly provoked, and that could no longer be longer. Forbearance had been shown for too long. The events that bloody day answer these questions. They could not forbear killing negroes because they were Republicans. It says: 'Gen. BUTLER was there professionally—not dreaming at the time he went that any outbreak would occur. He did his best under the circumstances.' The evidence in this case, as furnished by Southern Democratic papers themselves, shows that Gen. BUTLER was there to disarm a negro militia company, regularly organized and armed by the State. Is that professional? What law or equity forbade him in sending to Georgia for a force to disarm this company? These black men were citizens, and entitled to all the rights of citizens. The Constitution of the United States provides that 'a well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.' When, therefore, Gen. BUTLER sent over to Augusta, in Georgia, for a mob to disarm these men in South Carolina, he was violating their constitutional right. Is that professional? The Constitution forbids the seizure of the arms and the violence in the following extract: 'If a very hot mob upon creation, and the life of every white man in it, all of them politically poisoned, misguided, wrong-headed—in short, that of young Merrietta who fell in the fray.' 'Politically poisoned.' That is it, exactly. HANX is a very hot mob upon creation because its people are Republicans; therefore, kill them. In another article the Constitutionalist makes light of the affair as follows: 'It is nothing but poppycock to keep up a quarrel over a riot in South Carolina, when the people of a graver character are of daily occurrence in all parts of the Union. The South is to-day the most peaceful section.' It may be nothing but poppycock in Augusta, Ga., to murder men in cold blood who are guilty of no infraction of the laws, or of violation of the public peace, or of offense against society, and to shoot them down because they vote the Republican ticket; but before this campaign is finished the Constitutionalist will find its sorrow how such a massacre is regarded in the North. 'The South is to-day the most peaceful section.' Forsooth! Will the Constitutionalist kindly point out any city, town, or village in the North, from Maine to California, in which men have been murdered on account of their political opinions? Will it point out to us any place where a mob can get together, seize upon citizens, imprison some of them, shoot others, and then pillage their residences, and

not only escape punishment, but have their deeds justified because the victims do not vote to suit the mob? We have answered the defense of this massacre in detail. The general answer to it will come next November. At that time, the Constitutionalist, and all the other secession-Democratic papers in the South, will discover that the Northern people do not regard the murder of black men for their political opinions as 'nothing but poppycock.' They have sown the wind and they must reap the whirlwind.

## INDEPENDENT COPPERHEADISM.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican has for years been strongly anti-Administration and one of the sharpest critics of the Republican party. It was foremost in the Liberal movement, and, even after the Cincinnati fiasco, still kept up the fight against the party with a view to nominating ADAMS next time. It has neglected no opportunity to find fault with both the Administration and the party, and has been lively unsparring in its strictures upon Republican policy and Republican leaders. In short, to judge its independence by the severity of those (which secure now) to be accepted as the test of independence), the Republican has been about the most independent journal in the country.

Now, having taken time fully to consider the matter, having sharply criticized the Republican platform and candidates upon every point as to which criticism was possible, and having fully weighed the best that can be urged in behalf of the St. Louis platform and candidates, the Republican is constrained to admit, and has the independence to say so, that HANX and WHEELER, by all odds, are the preferable candidates, and that it is in all respects better for the country that they should be elected, and so urges its readers to vote for them.

Theron the Chicago Times, which so blatantly boasts its independence, and withal is one of the narrowest and most virulent partisan sheets published anywhere, calls the Republican to account for its independence in this declaring for HANX and WHEELER. The Times is so eager for the election of the Copperhead ticket and for the triumph of the Copperhead policy, that in a style that even for the Times must be termed cheeky, it arraigns the Republican for abandonment of its independence. The Times, which never maintained any independence save of all moral and honorable obligation, and of the common decency of life, may have fancied that independent journalism consisted solely and wholly in uncompromising and unscrupulous antagonism to the Republican party. Politically, that is the only sort of independence ever cultivated by that sheet; and, on the strength of that, it has built up its whole claim to independence. The Times, in short, is independent precisely as it was in the days when it was the servile kittle organ of the slave-drivers. It hates the Republican party with all the malignity of the slaveholder class intensified by the old Copperhead venom. It has never forgiven the Republican party for being the party of Liberty, nor for putting down the slaveholders' Rebellion. To-day, while it prates of its independence, it is never more malignant toward that party, and its malignancy is but a reflection of that of the Confederates, whose blood boils because the Republican party stands in the way of their cherished desire of 'subjugating' the freedmen, politically, by the Mississippi plan. Naturally the Times hisses and strikes out venomously when an independent journal like the Springfield Republican declares its preference for other political company than that of the Times and its ilk. But the whole is only an outcropping of the old Copperhead venom, and serves to remind people that the Times' boasted independence is simply independent Copperheadism.

## GOV. CHAMBERLAIN'S DUTY.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN, in his letter to Senator ROBERTSON setting forth the details of the HANX massacre as he has gathered them from the reports of the Attorney-General, Adjutant-General, and Inspector-General, and from the evidence taken before the Governor's jury, concludes as follows: "Nothing short of condign and ample punishment can discharge the obligation of society and our State toward the authors of such a senseless and cruel massacre." Now Gov. CHAMBERLAIN must fulfill his duty, as he has himself defined it, with promptness and energy. It is high time that arrests should be made and the trials of these assassins begun. It is not a case which should be permitted to cool off and drag out into oblivion. There is no danger that any injustice will be done, if the perpetrators are held too long for that. There is more danger that some of the assassins may be permitted to escape through delay. Every man who was engaged in the slaughter of those innocent and unresisting negroes, simply because they were negroes, should be arrested at once on the charge of murder, should be held without bail, should be brought to trial at the earliest possible moment, and, if the evidence is conclusive of a connection with the massacre, should be convicted, sentenced, and hanged. It will be a disgrace to the American people, and a blot on civilization and humanity, if the perpetrators of this outrage be permitted to escape. There never was murder more foul and infamous, and it is high time that the preliminary steps for the apprehension and punishment of the murderers should be taken. All this is in the hands of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, and it is to be hoped he will have the pluck and energy to do his duty as he has defined it in the letter from which we have quoted.

Many of the assassins of the HANX negroes live in Georgia, just across the border of South Carolina. 'Ma'-Gen. BUTLER, the instigator and ringleader, was a Georgian. The cannon fired the houses where the negroes took refuge were brought from Georgia. The assassins who have escaped to Georgia can only be arrested and brought back into South Carolina on a requisition. Gov. CHAMBERLAIN should lose no time in making the requisition. We can scarcely conceive that the Georgian Governor will dare to refuse to deliver them, but it must be remembered that Georgia is now the very hot-bed of the Confederate fire-eaters, and that the negroes of that State are reduced to a condition not very unlike that of slaves. 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WHEN A MAN GOES ASTRAY  
world drops him out of the club-room, out  
ternary associations, and expels him from the

"Who are you and why are

SAVE THEM IN ANY WAY,  
I don't care how we do it. If we bring them

God and pray for him, I believe he  
back." Monday morning, an Elder in  
accosted me on the street and said  
you heard the news?" "No, what news?"

used by priests and other officials and also for treasures and silver down upon the masses.

als of the Temple,  
res. As we looked

He told him that he could  
his son, who should succeed  
e, should build it. "Now

darkness or through sunshine the nation pass, that banner would still be a guide and stay of the nation.

resist, it is that of  
chicory into coffee. Then  
put your coffee and



